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FEB 19 '41

General

THE UNITED STATES AND THE WORLD CRISIS

ADDRESS BY THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE¹

[Released to the press January 31]

You have asked me to speak to this great annual gathering of the New York University Alumni Association on some of the basic issues with which the people of the United States today are confronted in the determination of this Nation's foreign policy. I have welcomed your invitation because of my abiding conviction that so long as the American people have available the true facts concerning the main factors involved in the shaping of their Nation's foreign policy, they will accurately appraise the fundamental issues involved. In other words, I believe that the United States has proved, and will continue to prove, that democracy works in the realm of foreign policy as well as in the realm of domestic policy.

However much I, as an individual, may dissent from the point of view which has recently been publicly expressed by many Americans with regard to the course which our foreign policy should take, as an American citizen I give thanks that they are guaranteed the right to speak their opinions freely. That freedom has proved to be one of the cornerstones of our system of government.

It is apparent to all of us here tonight that the Nation is confronting what is probably the most critical moment it has had to face during the days of its independent life. All thinking men and women throughout the United States today are searching their minds and hearts in the effort

to reach a conclusion as to what is best for the United States.

I am going, tonight, in an effort to clarify some of these issues with which we are all grappling, to remind you of certain of the developments of the past few years and the way in which these recent developments have culminated in the crisis of the present.

At this moment of apprehension and disquiet, I am glad that I can commence this brief discussion with a reference to one aspect of our foreign relations which should be a matter of profound satisfaction to every American citizen. I refer, of course, to the relations which exist between the United States and the other 20 republics of our hemisphere, and to the existence between the peoples of the New World of a solidarity and of an identity of interests which a scant eight years ago would have seemed incredible.

The existence of this real and practical Pan Americanism is not the result of chance, and it is by no means a mere by-product of the events which have taken place in other parts of the world. It is the result of constructive statesmanship on the part of every one of the 21 American governments. We have all of us made our contribution to its existence. But there is no greater danger to its continuance than that any one of us should take it as a matter of course. Its continued vitality depends upon the constant willingness on the part of every one of the 21 sovereign republics of the New World to continue to make such contributions, moral and material, as are required to insure the joint security and welfare of all.

¹ Delivered by Mr. Welles at the annual dinner of the Alumni Association of the New York University School of Law, New York City, January 30, 1941.

Some of us may remember that as far back as February 1936 the President of the United States, because of the mounting dangers which he saw so clearly already looming on the world horizon, took the initiative in suggesting to the governments of the other American republics that a conference be held between them while the world was still at peace, so that they might determine the steps which they might best take to safeguard the peace and the security of the Western Hemisphere.

That Conference of Buenos Aires was held more than four years ago, and it is because of the agreements there reached, later enhanced and strengthened at the Conference of Lima in 1938, that, when the conflagration broke out, the American republics were solidly united and prepared to deal with emergencies as they arose.

And it was under the agreements there adopted that the Foreign Ministers of the American nations met at Panamá within three weeks after the outbreak of war. At Panamá, by unanimous accord, permanent committees were constituted, one to sit at Washington and one at Rio de Janeiro. The former, which has remained in continuous session, has been dealing with all of the economic and financial problems with which the American republics have been beset since the outbreak of the war, and has already been enabled greatly to relieve the economic strain, which in many instances would have been calamitous save for the practical solutions which this committee has been enabled to devise. The second committee was charged with the study and the recommendation of solutions for all of the problems which have arisen which affected the neutrality of the Americas.

A second meeting of the American Foreign Ministers, held at Habana last July, was again productive of great practical benefits to all of our countries, and through the measures there adopted safeguards were established which would function in the event that the repercussions of the war raging beyond the Atlantic threatened the security of the New World.

In the present emergency, when so many of our neighbors find themselves with their normal

export markets either completely cut off or seriously curtailed, this Government is prepared to render all practicable economic cooperation. Furthermore, so far as our own national requirements and the policies which we are pursuing make it possible, we are preparing to render them likewise all possible material assistance, so that they may prepare for their own self-defense and, more than that—in full accord with the spirit of our traditional policy, and with the great principles unanimously agreed upon at Buenos Aires, that any threat to the peace of any American republic will be regarded as a threat to the peace of all of them—the United States will join in the defense of the independence and integrity of any one of its American neighbors against any aggression from abroad.

We stand today a united continent, united not for aggression but for social betterment and self-defense, united in the determination to uphold those great freedoms which the New World cherishes, and united as sovereign and independent equals in a great enterprise of safeguarding civilization.

During these same years we have seen three nations, two in Europe and one in Asia, undertake to arrogate to themselves the creation of a new world order in which they would be the overlords.

None of us here tonight, I am sure, would for a moment deny that the world order which has prevailed since 1914 was an order which left much to be desired, but I am equally sure that we would likewise agree that the kind of new world order envisaged in every official declaration uttered by the spokesmen for the partners in the Tripartite Pact—a world order characterized by the denial to the individual of the rights of freedom to worship, freedom to speak, and freedom to think; carried out by fraud and by deceit; and founded upon brutal conquest—is not a new order but the oldest which the world has known. It is the world chaos of the Stone Age, and if such an order is imposed upon the world not only will our modern civilization vanish, but mankind will revert to barbarism.

Throughout these past years your Government has, time and again, made every effort within its power and within its traditional policies to bring its influence to bear so that the tragic calamity from which men today are suffering might be averted. When the history of these years can be written the people of the United States will give full recognition to the efforts which the President has made to preserve world peace.

Tonight I want to remind you of one of these efforts. You will remember that on April 14, 1939 the President, conscious, as he said, of the fact that millions of human beings were in constant fear of a new war, addressed a message to the Chancellor of the German Reich.² He offered to the nations of the world the full cooperation and participation of this Government in negotiations for bringing about an international agreement upon the limitation and reduction of armaments, and for reaching agreements through which every nation of the world might be enabled to buy and sell on equal terms in the world market, as well as to possess the assurance of obtaining the materials and products of a peaceful economic life. In order that these negotiations might be promptly undertaken and humanity thereby be relieved of the increasing fear with which it was beset, the President asked the German Government to give assurance that its armed forces would not attack or invade the independent nations of Europe and of the Near East.

As you all know, to that message the German Chancellor made no direct reply; but in a public address which he made two weeks later Hitler stated that "Mr. Roosevelt believes that the tide of events is once more bringing the threat of arms, and that if this threat of arms continues a large part of the world is condemned to a common ruin. As far as Germany is concerned, I know nothing of this kind of threat to other nations . . ." And he continued by saying, "All states bordering on Germany have re-

ceived much more binding assurances, and above all suggestions, than Mr. Roosevelt has asked from me in his curious telegram." Four months later, as the result, as we now know, of plans decided upon long before, Poland was invaded; and subsequently Norway and Denmark, the Netherlands, Luxemburg, and Belgium—to all of which countries the German Government had given the "binding assurances" to which Hitler had referred.

That, it would seem, is the basic issue which is raised when a few well-intentioned persons in this country and in others urge that the influence of this Government again be exercised in behalf of a negotiated peace. Under conditions in Europe today could American public opinion conceivably favor a negotiation for peace which would sanction the continued enslavement of the nations now occupied by German military forces? But more than that, the negotiation of any lasting peace must be predicated upon the sincere desire of all the parties to such a settlement to abide by the agreements reached and to carry out the pledges which they make. From the record of the German Government of the past eight years and in the light of the citation which I have read to you, is it possible to imagine that any peace arrived at under present conditions would be worth the paper on which it was written?

A cynical and flagrant disregard for the sanctity of the pledged word has become one of the most tragic symptoms of the impairment of our modern civilization.

There also are some who seem to feel that, no matter what the outcome of the present war may be, the United States would nevertheless remain immune from attack, secure in its geographical isolation, and be able to continue, at least after a period of relatively brief world readjustment, its normal mode of life.

It is essential for us at this time to think that assertion out—and to think it out clearly and dispassionately.

If the Axis Powers succeed in imposing their rule in Europe and in Africa and in the Far East, the control of the Atlantic Ocean will pass immediately from the hands of powers

² See the *Press Releases* of April 15, 1939 (vol. XX, no. 498), pp. 291-293.

which have been traditionally friendly to the United States, and whose control of the seas has in no way jeopardized American security, to the hands of powers which have proclaimed their intention of dominating the world.

It has been asserted that if an invading force has so far been unable successfully to traverse the 20 miles across the English Channel, it would be absurd to suppose that the 3,000 miles of the Atlantic Ocean would not constitute a complete safeguard for the United States. In my judgment, those who make this assertion overlook certain primary facts.

The reason why the 20 miles of the English Channel have not been successfully crossed is because the British Navy controls the approaches to the British Isles and, together with the Royal Air Force, has thereby been enabled to prevent any successful attempt of invasion of England. If that force were dissipated, the Atlantic Ocean would no longer remain under the control of a power whose control of it offers no threat to us. And more than that, the United States does not as yet possess two fleets. So long as there is no satisfactory guaranty of stability of peace in the Pacific and the United States Navy remains based in the Pacific, control of the Atlantic by a sea power friendly to the United States is an essential part of our own national security.

We are all of us fully familiar with the arguments that no successful crossing of the Atlantic by a hostile air power or a hostile invading force could be undertaken so long as we are properly prepared to defend ourselves. Those who take this point of view seem to envision ultimate danger to the United States in the event of a victory by the Axis Powers solely in the nature of an immediate attack directed against continental United States. They overlook, I believe, a more probable and a more logical sequence of events.

The other American republics depend to the extent of one half of their total exports upon the European market. Some of the greatest of the South American nations depend almost entirely upon Europe for their export trade.

Because of the fact that these other American nations produce the same commodities as we ourselves produce, there is clearly no opportunity for the United States, in the event of a German domination of Europe, to take more than a relatively small percentage of such exports in addition to those which they now consume. And yet the very lives of some of our neighbors depend upon the continuation of their export trade. Under the German barter system, with all of its complicated and attendant political manipulation, the Axis powers would inevitably attempt to impose a commercial and financial stranglehold upon these neighbors of ours, and would at the same time commence immediately to undertake that same policy of political infiltration as a result of commercial concessions which has been carried out in so many instances in their dealings with the smaller nations of Europe.

If, as a result of this combination of pressure and penetration, the successful conquerors of other continents were enabled to find receptive elements in the populations of some of the South American nations, it would not be long before subversive movements on a large scale would be undertaken. Should these prove successful, physical invasion would soon follow.

Were this moment to arrive, we would, of course, undertake to join our neighbors in the defense of the Americas; and yet, until and unless our own sea power had reached the full total now planned or under construction and was thus prepared to guard two oceans, the menace to our security through the passage of the control of the high seas to unfriendly hands is to my mind overwhelmingly apparent.

What we have sought to do throughout these years is to uphold in every practicable way those principles of international law and order upon which alone we have believed a peaceful and a healthy world system could be based. In our relations with the nations of the Far East we have asked for nothing more than respect for universally applicable principles and for those international engagements into which the powers of the Far East had freely entered; and we have announced our willingness at any

time, in accordance with the terms of the engagements to which we were parties, to negotiate by pacific methods modifications thereof. We have insisted as well upon respect for the rights of the United States, and of American citizens, arising from treaties or recognized and generally accepted tenets of international law.

It is grimly humorous to learn that the Government of the United States is accused by official spokesmen for the Japanese Government of pursuing an aggressive policy in the Far East, and to hear that one of the reasons for this alleged aggression on our part is the further allegation that we have placed our line of defense in the Western Pacific. We are also informed by some of these gentlemen that, since the United States upholds the principles of the Monroe Doctrine and its application to the Western Hemisphere, there can be no legitimate objection on the part of the American people because the Empire of Japan desires to establish its own brand of new order in the Far East.

As I have already stated, the United States has made every endeavor to promote friendship with all other powers, provided their policies made such friendship possible. The United States has never attempted nor has it intended to extend its hegemony or jurisdiction in the Pacific area during these recent years. Its lines of defense are determined solely by the acts and by the policies of other nations. Those lines of defense are fixed solely by what we estimate is required, in the light of such policies and acts by others, to insure the inviolability and the safety of our territory.

The Monroe Doctrine is and always has been a policy of self-defense and not a policy of aggression. It provides merely that the United States will not permit the further acquisition of territory within the Western Hemisphere by non-American powers, or the imposition of the political systems of non-American nations upon the nations of the New World. It has never questioned the title to or control, by non-American powers, of those possessions in

the New World which they held at the time when the Doctrine was proclaimed. And furthermore the United States has at no time maintained that the Monroe Doctrine vests in the United States either political hegemony within the Western Hemisphere or the right to exclusive or preferential economic or commercial advantages. All nations have always enjoyed within the Western Hemisphere the same rights to trade on equal terms as those enjoyed by the 21 independent American republics.

It is well, I think, to emphasize the distinction between the Monroe Doctrine, whose principles are now embodied in the multilateral agreements of the American republics, and the kind of political, commercial, and economic hegemony proclaimed as the basis of the new order which some Japanese desire to establish in the Far East.

In the ever-widening vortex in which so many of the nations of the world are plunged, the immediate question which confronts every American citizen is what is the wisest and safest policy for their Government to pursue.

I believe today that the people of this country are almost unanimous in supporting as the essential basis of their foreign policy a national rearmament, in such measure as to insure at the first possible moment the security of the New World.

As the President and Secretary Hull have frankly stated to the American people, every course which the United States may today pursue is necessarily fraught with danger.

But, in my judgment, the course which is least fraught with danger, and which is most likely to make it possible for the American people to stay out of war, is for this country to increase its production of armaments to such an extent as to make it possible for us to make available to Great Britain on an ever-increasing scale the armaments which she requires in order successfully to continue her war of self-defense.

The help which we have already rendered Great Britain through making it possible for her to purchase munitions in the United States

which have been traditionally friendly to the United States, and whose control of the seas has in no way jeopardized American security, to the hands of powers which have proclaimed their intention of dominating the world.

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Were this moment to arrive, we would, of course, undertake to join our neighbors in the defense of the Americas; and yet, until and unless our own sea power had reached the full total now planned or under construction and was thus prepared to guard two oceans, the menace to our security through the passage of the control of the high seas to unfriendly hands is to my mind overwhelmingly apparent.

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the New World which they held at the time when the Doctrine was proclaimed. And furthermore the United States has at no time maintained that the Monroe Doctrine vests in the United States either political hegemony within the Western Hemisphere or the right to exclusive or preferential economic or commercial advantages. All nations have always enjoyed within the Western Hemisphere the same rights to trade on equal terms as those enjoyed by the 21 independent American republics.

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As the President and Secretary Hull have frankly stated to the American people, every course which the United States may today pursue is necessarily fraught with danger.

But, in my judgment, the course which is least fraught with danger, and which is most likely to make it possible for the American people to stay out of war, is for this country to increase its production of armaments to such an extent as to make it possible for us to make available to Great Britain on an ever-increasing scale the armaments which she requires in order successfully to continue her war of self-defense.

The help which we have already rendered Great Britain through making it possible for her to purchase munitions in the United States

has been of great assistance to her in the waging of a brilliant and successful battle against her opponents.

If we desire to insure that the control of the Atlantic Ocean shall not pass to unfriendly hands and that other friendly nations like China and Greece can continue successfully to withstand the forces of world enslavement, the American people must be prepared in their own self-defense to render all necessary assistance which America can produce.

The provisions of the legislation now pending in the Congress, if enacted into law, would greatly facilitate that task. I believe that the time has come when, in the manner proposed, every branch of the Government and every element in our population must cooperate so that these essential objectives may speedily and efficiently be attained.

The hope for the salvation of modern civilization, and for the preservation of those cherished institutions upon which the structure of our own national life rests, lies in the triumph of free men and free women. Their victory is our security. The decisions which we here make during these present weeks will in great degree determine the final outcome.

CONTROL OF EXPORTS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

The following circular telegram from the Secretary of State was sent to all collectors of customs:

"January 29, 1941.

"Reference is made to the Department's previous circular airmail letters in regard to the interpretation of the regulations issued pursuant to the Export Control Act approved on July 2, 1940.

"It has now been determined that until further notice the term 'Aluminum', as used in the regulations referred to above, shall be interpreted in such manner as to include aluminum foil. Accordingly, licenses shall hence-

forth be required for the exportation of aluminum foil."

Applications for articles and materials in the following list, for destinations other than the British Empire, must be accompanied by affidavits in addition to a copy of the order from the foreign purchaser.

The affidavits should report statistics regarding exports to the country concerned since January 1, 1937, except as noted by asterisks:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. Abrasives | 17. Quinine |
| 2. Aluminum compounds
(urea, uramon, ammonium phosphate, ammonium sulphate) | 18. Rubber |
| 3. Ammonium | 19. Silk |
| 4. Antimony | 20. Strontium |
| 5. Asbestos | 21. Tin |
| 6. Bromine | 22. Toluol |
| 7. Ethylene | 23. Tungsten |
| 8. Ethylene dibromide | 24. Zinc* |
| 9. Chromium | 25. Potash† |
| 10. Copper* | 26. Cobalt |
| 11. Brass* | 27. Cotton linters |
| 12. Bronze* | 28. Dimethylaniline |
| 13. Nickel* | 29. Industrial diamonds |
| 14. Methylamine | 30. Iron and steel* |
| 15. Nitrates | 31. Magnesium |
| 16. Platinum | 32. Manila fiber |
| | 33. Manganese |
| | 34. Mercury |
| | 35. Hides |

*Affidavits for exportation since Jan. 1, 1935.

†Also for the Union of South Africa, New Zealand, and Australia.

DEATH OF WILLIAM GIBBS McADOO

[Released to the press February 1]

The Secretary of State issued the following statement on February 1:

"I am greatly distressed to learn of the passing of Senator McAdoo. We were warm personal friends for over a period of 30 years. His long record of splendid, unstinted, and loyal public service is ample testimony of the loss sustained by the country in his death. He was one of the outstanding leaders of the times and will be grievously missed by countless friends and by the general public throughout the Nation and abroad."

FEBRUARY 1, 1941

PASSPORT STATISTICS

[Released to the press January 30]

The following information concerning persons procuring passports or renewals has been compiled from passport and renewal applications received by the Department of State during the calendar year ending December 31, 1940:

OCCUPATION

Accountant.....	385
Actor.....	223
Architect.....	69
Artist.....	159
Banker, broker.....	408
Buyer, exporter, importer.....	404
Clerk, secretary.....	1,840
Contractor.....	83
Doctor.....	459
Draftsman.....	63
Druggist.....	19
Engineer.....	1,496
Executive.....	1,467
Farmer, rancher.....	361
Florist.....	26
Housewife.....	3,194
Interior decorator.....	14
Laborer (common).....	516
Laborer (skilled).....	3,119
Lawyer.....	413
Librarian.....	59
Manufacturer.....	269
Merchant.....	406
Miscellaneous.....	695
Missionary.....	775
Musician.....	172
None.....	1,809
Nurse.....	400
Religious.....	506
Restaurateur.....	78
Retired.....	385
Salesman.....	1,018
Scientist.....	353
Servant.....	210
Student.....	2,270
Teacher.....	1,408
Technician.....	197
Tradesman.....	87
Writer.....	438
TOTAL.....	26,253

DESTINATION

Africa.....	396
Australia and New Zealand.....	570
Bermuda.....	1,945

129

Canada and Newfoundland.....	728
Eastern Europe.....	48
Far East.....	5,291
Latin America.....	15,508
Near East.....	607
Western Europe.....	1,528

OBJECT OF TRAVEL

Commerce.....	3,628
Education.....	601
Employment.....	3,439
Family affairs.....	706
Health.....	185
Personal business.....	5,414
Pleasure.....	10,380
Profession.....	446
Religion.....	1,352
Science.....	102

APPLICANT

Native.....	22,963
Naturalized.....	3,290
Male.....	16,661
Female.....	9,592

ADDITIONAL PERSONS INCLUDED IN PASSPORTS

Adults.....	2,325
Minors.....	2,712

PREVIOUS PASSPORTS

Number of applicants having been previously issued American passports.....	8,882
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DISTRIBUTION BY STATES

Alabama.....	107
Alaska.....	17
Arizona.....	239
Arkansas.....	77
California.....	5,330
Colorado.....	197
Connecticut.....	517
Delaware.....	79
District of Columbia.....	333
Florida.....	554
Georgia.....	151
Idaho.....	56
Illinois.....	1,364
Indiana.....	265
Iowa.....	160
Kansas.....	126
Kentucky.....	95
Louisiana.....	407
Maine.....	113
Maryland.....	297
Massachusetts.....	1,200
Michigan.....	467
Minnesota.....	265
Mississippi.....	85
Missouri.....	358
Montana.....	87

Nebraska	72	South Carolina.....	68
Nevada	38	South Dakota.....	34
New Hampshire.....	61	Tennessee.....	118
New Jersey.....	1,302	Texas.....	1,067
New Mexico.....	81	Utah.....	144
New York City.....	4,262	Vermont.....	30
New York State ^a	2,148	Virginia.....	251
North Carolina.....	156	Washington.....	462
North Dakota.....	22	West Virginia.....	60
Ohio.....	856	Wisconsin.....	216
Oklahoma.....	280	Wyoming.....	31
Oregon.....	208		
Pennsylvania.....	1,216	TOTAL.....	26,253
Rhode Island.....	124		

^a Exclusive of New York City.

American Republics

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS FROM CHILE AND PERU

Three well-known educators from Chile and the Director of the Museums of Peru, who have been invited to visit the United States by the Department of State, arrived in Washington on January 29 and will remain in this city until February 4. Two of the Chilean visitors are authorities on fine arts. Señor Domingo Santa Cruz is in charge of artistic education in Chile and is Dean of the School of Fine Arts of the University of Chile. He is accompanied by Señor Carlos Humeres, who is the Director of the School of Fine Arts, and by Señor Eugenio Pereira Salas, whose book on the history of music in Chile has just been published by the press of the University of Chile. Señora de Pereira is also a member of the party; she is a professor in the Conservatory of Music and a concert singer who has given special study to songs by Chilean composers.

During their stay in Washington the visitors have been in touch with persons and organizations in which they are interested, including the Smithsonian Institution, the Library of Congress, the American Council of Learned Societies, and the American Association of Museums. Various affairs in their honor have been arranged, including a small luncheon at the Cosmos Club on January 31, and a reception at the Pan American Room of the May-

flower Hotel on Sunday afternoon, February 2.

A luncheon in honor of Señor Luis Valcárcel, the Director of the Museums of Peru, will be held at the Cosmos Club on February 3, attended by representatives of the Peruvian Embassy, by the Director of the Pan American Union, and by representatives of other artistic organizations in Washington. Dr. Valcárcel plans to spend a week or more in Washington in consultation with various institutions and to then visit a number of museums and universities in the United States. In addition to being Director of Museums, Dr. Valcárcel is also President of the Writers' Association of Peru and is a professor at San Marcos University, Lima.

Señor Valcárcel and Señor Pereira were guests of honor at the annual dinner of the American Council of Learned Societies held on January 31 at the Washington Hotel. They were introduced by the chairman, and each delivered a brief address. On the same evening the other members of the Chilean party were guests at a concert of chamber music in the Library of Congress.

The Chilean Embassy entertained in honor of the Chilean visitors and a group of 22 Chilean students attending a special winter school at Columbia University at a reception on Febru-

ary 1. The Chilean group will proceed to Philadelphia on the afternoon of February 3, where they will be guests of honor at various musical and artistic events, including the concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra Association on Monday evening, February 3. On February 5 they will proceed to New York for a stay of several weeks, to visit museums, etc.

Señor Pereira plans to return to Washington during the month of March to carry out special research in the Library of Congress in connection with various historical studies in which he is engaged. He is preparing, for publication, an exhaustive study of United States relations with Chile.

The National Gallery of Art has expressed its intention of inviting Señor Santa Cruz and Señor Humeres to attend its formal opening on March 17.

VISIT OF CHILEAN NEWSPAPERMEN TO THE UNITED STATES

[Released to the press January 29]

Seven American newspapers have each invited a representative of a Chilean newspaper to visit this country and join its staff for a period of about two months. This plan has been worked out as a result of the initiative of the Honorable Claude G. Bowers, American Ambassador to Chile, by direct negotiation with the American newspapers concerned, and with the collaboration of Dean Carl Ackerman, of the School of Journalism of Columbia University, and Mr. J. Stanton Robbins, Chief of the Educational Travel Department of the Grace Line.

The following list shows the persons selected, the Chilean newspaper represented (all in Santiago except where otherwise specified), and the host newspaper in the United States:

CHILEAN NEWSPAPER	INDIVIDUAL
<i>El Diario Ilustrado</i>	Manuel Vega
<i>El Imparcial</i>	Rafael Valdivieso
<i>El Mercurio</i>	Carlos Eastman
<i>El Mercurio</i> (Valparaiso)	Francisco le Dantec
<i>La Hora</i>	Joaquin Muirhead
<i>La Nacion</i>	Guillermo Valenzuela
<i>La Unión</i> (Valparaiso)	Luis Ignacio Silva

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER

Washington Star
Detroit News
New York Times
Philadelphia Bulletin
Washington Post
Los Angeles Times
Boston Globe

It is expected that the journalists will reach New York on February 10 and sail for Chile on April 11. With the exception of brief visits to Washington and New York, each visiting newspaperman will be attached to the American newspaper to which he has been assigned.

The leading newspapers of Chile will be represented in this undertaking. *El Diario Ilustrado* is one of the leading conservative newspapers of Santiago. *El Imparcial* is the oldest afternoon newspaper, of independent but generally conservative attitude. The so-called dean of the Chilean press, *El Mercurio*, will have a representative from both its Santiago and Valparaiso staffs. *La Hora* is an important morning daily, which reflects the viewpoint of the radical party, the titular head of which is the Chief Executive of Chile, His Excellency Don Pedro Aguirre Cerda. *La Nacion* is an independent morning newspaper sympathetic to the Aguirre Cerda administration. *La Unión* is one of the leading newspapers of Valparaiso.

TRAVEL GRANT TO AMERICAN EDUCATOR

Dr. Elmer L. Sevringhaus, President of the Association for the Study of Internal Secretions, of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, will receive a Government travel grant through the Department of State in order to enable him to visit Argentina and Uruguay and lecture before professional groups. The grant is being made under the provisions of the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1940, which provided funds for the exchange of distinguished cultural, professional, and artistic leaders between the United States and the other American republics.

Dr. Sevringhaus, the first American citizen to receive one of these travel grants, will depart from Miami by plane on February 20 and arrive in Buenos Aires on February 24, going by way of Santiago, Chile. He will spend the period February 26 to March 12 in Montevideo, where he will deliver a series of lectures and will also be able to attend the Second Pan American Congress of Endocrinology. From March 13 to 18, inclusive, he will give a series of lectures in Buenos Aires, returning thereafter by plane to the United States, where he will arrive about March 23 at Miami.

Dr. Sevringhaus' lectures will serve to acquaint his professional colleagues in Buenos Aires and Montevideo with the latest advances in the study of endocrinology in the United States and the contributions of scientists in this country to the body of knowledge on this important subject. At the same time, he will be able to inform himself at first-hand of the latest developments in the study of endocrinology in the countries he visits.

The following is a biographical statement regarding Dr. Sevringhaus:

Born in New Albany, Indiana, February 9, 1894; University of Wisconsin, A.B. 1916, A.M. 1918; Harvard University, M.D. 1921; Assistant in Organic Chemistry and Physiological Chemistry, University of Wisconsin, 1916-19; Assistant Professor, 1921-25; Associate Professor, 1925-27; Professor of Medicine, 1927-; Chemist, Wisconsin General Hospital, 1924-35; Associate Physician, 1927-; Consultant, Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute, 1924-; Member of the American Association for the Study of Internal Secretions (President); American Society of Biological Chemists; American Medical Association; Fellow of the American College of Physicians; American Society of Clinical Investigation; Central Society for Clinical Research; Interurban Clinical Club. His special fields of investigation are endocrinology and metabolism.

FISHERY MISSION TO PERU

[Released to the press January 27]

Bound for Callao, Peru, the 80-foot purse-seiner *Pacific Queen* cleared San Pedro harbor, California, the night of January 25. Chartered by the Fish and Wildlife Service, United States Department of the Interior, in behalf of the Peruvian Government, the vessel carries Milton J. Lobell, biologist and third member of a scientific mission detailed by the President to assist the Peruvian Government in conducting a survey of its fishery resources.

Cooperation of the Service experts was effected at the request of the Peruvian Government, and, pursuant to arrangements therewith, the survey group will be composed of R. H. Fiedler, Chief, Division of Fishery Industries, who will serve as chief of the mission; N. D. Jarvis, Associate Technologist, also of the Fishery Industries Division, in charge of practical fishery-preservation demonstrations; and Milton J. Lobell, Biologist, recently returned from the Byrd Antarctic Expedition and trans-

ferred temporarily from the Division of Fishery Biology to head the mission's study of fishing methods and various phases of fishery biology.

Mr. Fiedler and Mr. Jarvis sailed from New York for Peru on January 3.³ Mr. Fiedler's detail to Peru will cover about two months, while those of Messrs. Jarvis and Lobell will be extended for a period of approximately four months.

Upon their arrival in Callao, the three United States scientists, accompanied by six Peruvian experts, will immediately begin the survey. Their work will consist of practical demonstrations in fish-capturing methods; collection of specimens; and the expert exploration of the variance in abundance, life habits and history, and migration of fishes along the 1,400-mile coast of Peru.

Mr. Fiedler will study and make recommendations in all phases of fishery production,

³ See the *Bulletin* of January 4, 1941 (vol. IV, no. 80), p. 13.

marketing, distribution, financing, and warehousing methods.

According to Mr. Fiedler, "these studies and researches will not be exhaustive and conclusive, but will be for the purpose of outlining the fields in which subsequent investigation, research, and experimentation should be directed.

"The three of us will conduct a general study to evaluate the present nature, extent, and magnitude of the fisheries and fishing industries of Peru. We will utilize new types of fishing gear; demonstrate and conduct research in the packing of fishery products; and, after study of data collected during the survey, will make recommendations for improvement of the Peruvian fisheries, and outline a research program in fisheries to be conducted by the Peruvian Government. This latter envisages the development of a plan of administrative organization for a Peruvian Bureau of Fisheries."

With these experts went complete machinery and equipment for the work; also a large, modern, portable cold-storage cabinet for holding fish in retail stores; together with newest-type cartons, wrappers, and shipping containers for fishery products. The boat carried, in addition, for donation to the Peruvian Government, a compact library of reference publications on the fisheries of the North American Continent, which volumes will form the nucleus of a library for the new Bureau of Fisheries to be established in Peru.

For carrying out the actual fishing work, the 105-ton, 240-HP Diesel-motored vessel, the *Pacific Queen*, built at Tacoma, Washington, in 1939, has been chartered for the duration of the survey. Outfitted at San Francisco, the 80-foot, refrigerated, purse-seiner *Pacific Queen* is capable of fishing with every gear—purse seine, gill net, otter trawl, harpoon, troll-and hand-lines; is equipped with crab and lobster pots, and complete gear for tonging and dredging. In addition, specialized marine scientific equipment consists of plankton tow

nets, bottom-sampling dredges and grabs, and Nansen-Knudsen bottles for water sampling, pickling vats, fathometer, meterwheel, and the newest-type Herrington current meter.

Mr. Lobell, biologist of the survey, will accompany the *Pacific Queen* from Seattle to Callao, which will be the working headquarters of the Service scientists while in Peru. Carl M. Hansen, who sailed with Raoul Amundsen on the Norwegian North-Polar Expedition (1918-25) and has fished all waters south to the equator, will captain the vessel. Max Odenwahl, appointed chief engineer, is expert in operation of refrigerated vessels, of which the *Pacific Queen* represents the latest in construction. Six practical fishermen, according to Mr. Lobell, have been selected "because of their detailed and intimate knowledge of all types of gear as well as their general character". These eight, in addition to a cook, comprise the vessel's crew. It is probable that other Peruvian vessels will accompany the expedition.

Dr. Eduardo Garland, Counselor of the Peruvian Embassy here, has been designated by his Government to act as liaison officer in Washington. He concluded final arrangements and details prior to the departure of the mission to Peru.

In addition, the Peruvian Government has designated a committee in Peru, having official status, which will constitute a liaison agency for the purpose of enabling the members of the mission, while in South America, to maintain contact with the appropriate officials of the Peruvian Government, and to arrange for transportation within the country and other details. The membership of this committee includes, among others, at least six Peruvian technicians—two qualified in economics, two in chemistry and engineering, and two in biology. These men will accompany the Service's investigators during the survey and will probably have charge of the organization that will carry out the recommendations of the mission after it departs from Peru.

MESSAGE FROM REGIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE RIVER PLATE REPUBLICS

[Released to the press February 1]

The following message, in translation, has been received by the President from His Excellency Alberto Guani, Foreign Minister of Uruguay, who is serving as President of the Regional Conference of the River Plate Republics:

"MONTEVIDEO, *January 28, 1941.*

"Fully appreciating the presence of the diplomatic representative of the United States of America and recalling the generous participation of your Government in the Chaco Peace Conference, I have the honor on behalf of the delegations attending the Regional Conference of the Countries of the River Plate to extend to Your Excellency the most sincere expression of friendship toward the Government and people of the United States of America together with best wishes for the personal well-being of His Excellency the President and the prosperity of our sister nation.

ALBERTO GUANI"

The President has transmitted the following reply:

"JANUARY 31, 1941.

"I have received with great pleasure your kind telegram of January 28 expressing your friendly appreciation of the presence of the representative of this country at the conference

of the five great republics at present assembled in Montevideo.

"Please convey to the assembled delegates my warm appreciation for their expression of friendship and my hope that their deliberations will mark another step toward further cementing relations among the countries of this Hemisphere.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT"

Canada

DEATH OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

[Released to the press January 28]

The following message was sent to the Prime Minister of Canada, W. L. Mackenzie King, by the Secretary of State upon the death of Dr. O. D. Skelton, Under Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada:

"JANUARY 28, 1941.

"It is with deep sorrow that I have received the news of the death of Dr. Skelton. Canada has lost a splendid public servant and the United States a good friend who will be particularly remembered in this country for his contributions toward a closer understanding between the American and Canadian peoples.

CORDELL HULL"

Europe

PRESENTATION OF LETTERS OF CREDENCE BY THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR

[Released to the press January 30]

The following remarks were made by the newly appointed Ambassador of Great Britain, the Right Honorable the Viscount Halifax, K.G., upon the occasion of the presentation of his letters of credence, January 24, 1941:

MR. PRESIDENT:

In handing you today the Royal letter accrediting me as His Majesty's Ambassador to the United States, I am instructed by the King, my August Sovereign and Master, to convey to you his friendly greetings and to express his earnest hope for the happiness and prosperity of the United States.

The sudden death of my distinguished predecessor, the Marquess of Lothian, deprived Great Britain of a representative who knew and loved the United States of America and who had laboured unceasingly to draw still more close the ties which unite our two countries. His Majesty's Government are gratified to know that his labours were not unfruitful.

In these heroic and tragic days, when it is the privilege of my country to be the champion against brutal wrong-doing of all that the American and British Nations hold most dear, my Sovereign has deemed it expedient to entrust to me, as a member of his war cabinet, the task which the late Ambassador had so worthily discharged.

Following his example, and in accordance with my instructions, I shall do all in my power to maintain and strengthen the close relations which now for many years have so happily existed between Great Britain and the United States. I know that in this important task I shall receive your support, Mr. President, and that of your administration.

I take up my office at a time when the help which the people of the United States are giving to the people of Great Britain assumes an ever-increasing importance. That assist-

ance has already been invaluable, and its continuance as your nation speedily develops its unrivaled industrial strength, will assuredly secure the triumph of the cause on which you, no less than we, are resolved.

In conclusion I would say how deeply I appreciate the honour of representing His Majesty in the United States. I have been a visitor here before, and I welcome the opportunity thus afforded to me of acquiring a more intimate knowledge of this great people whose qualities and achievements I have already learnt to respect.

The President's reply to the remarks of the Viscount Halifax follows:

MR. AMBASSADOR:

I am delighted, Mr. Ambassador, to welcome you to Washington and to receive from your hands the letters which accredit you, a member of the British war cabinet, as His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States.

I greatly appreciate the friendly personal greeting and the expression of good wishes for the United States which you have just conveyed to me from His Britannic Majesty, and I take this occasion to reaffirm the warm friendly feeling of myself and of the American people for the Government and people of Great Britain and of the whole British Commonwealth of Nations.

The tragic and untimely death of your distinguished predecessor, Lord Lothian, came as a profound shock to all of us who had been privileged to know him. He had deeply impressed us all with his sincere friendship for the United States and with his untiring efforts toward closer understanding between English-speaking peoples.

Great Britain and the United States have long been linked by intimate bonds of blood

and friendship. I feel confident, Mr. Ambassador, that your presence in the United States will increasingly strengthen these strong ties between our two countries.

Let me assure you that in all your work here you may always count upon my full cooperation and the cooperation of the various

agencies of this Government. I want to assure you further of our firm determination to continue on an ever-increasing scale our assistance to Great Britain and to make available munitions and supplies now flowing from the rapidly expanding industrial facilities of the United States.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

[Released to the press January 31]

The following tabulation shows contributions collected and disbursed during the period September 6, 1939, through December 31, 1940, as shown in the reports submitted by persons and organizations registered with the Secretary of State for the solicitation and collection of contributions to be used for relief in belligerent countries, in conformity with the regulations issued pursuant to section 8 of the act of November 4, 1939, as made effective by the President's proclamation of the same date.

This tabulation has reference only to contributions solicited and collected for relief in belligerent countries (France; Germany; Poland; the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa; Norway; Belgium; Luxemburg; the Netherlands; Italy; and Greece) or for the re-

lief of refugees driven out of these countries by the present war. The statistics set forth in the tabulation do not include information regarding relief activities which a number of organizations registered with the Secretary of State may be carrying on in non-belligerent countries, but for which registration is not required under the Neutrality Act of 1939.

The American National Red Cross is required by law to submit to the Secretary of War for audit "a full, complete, and itemized report of receipts and expenditures of whatever kind". In order to avoid an unnecessary duplication of work, this organization is not required to conform to the provisions of the regulations governing the solicitation and collection of contributions for relief in belligerent countries, and the tabulation does not, therefore, include information in regard to its activities.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Dec. 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Acción Demócrata Española, San Francisco, Calif., Mar. 29, 1940. • France	\$312.19	\$125.00	\$57.01	\$130.18	None	None
The Allied Civilian War Relief Society, Inc., New York, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1940. Great Britain	105.98	None	None	105.98	None	None
Allied Relief Ball, Inc., New York, N. Y., Apr. 4, 1940. Great Britain and France	52,696.35	39,964.39	12,731.96	None	None	None
American Aid for German War Prisoners, Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1940. Canada	3,433.53	2,005.73	203.79	1,224.01	\$70.00	\$330.00
American Association for Assistance to French Artists, Inc., New York, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1940. France	14,501.44	9,216.03	3,512.14	1,773.27	1,605.15	None
American Association of University Women, Washington, D. C., May 23, 1940. France, Great Britain, Sweden, Palestine, Canada, and Switzerland	14,862.73	11,327.50	604.96	2,930.27	None	None
American Auxiliary Committee de l'Union des Femmes de France, New York, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1939. France, Great Britain, and Germany	21,402.08	11,693.70	3,505.15	6,203.23	5,221.99	852.53
American Board of Missions to the Jews, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., July 5, 1940. France, Belgium, and Germany	3,910.10	3,844.60	65.50	None	None	None

• The registration of this organization was revoked on Dec. 31, 1940, at the request of registrant.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Dec. 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
American Committee for Christian Refugees, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1939. Germany and France....	\$11,801.86	\$11,801.86	None	None	None	None
American Committee for the German Relief Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y., Mar. 27, 1940. Germany, Poland, Canada, Dutch Guiana, British West Indies, and Jamaica.....	58,074.61	42,300.00	\$11,346.74	\$4,427.87	None	None
American Committee for the Polish Ambulance Fund, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 12, 1940. France, Poland, and England.....	31,889.53	26,243.20	2,298.02	3,348.31	\$471.00	None
American Committee for the Syrian Orphanage in Jerusalem, Woodside, Long Island, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1940. Palestine, Germany, and British East Africa.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
American Dental Ambulance Committee, New York, N. Y., Mar. 12, 1940. United Kingdom.....	3,249.52	3,133.02	101.50	15.00	None	None
American Employment for General Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., May 1, 1940. England, France, Norway, Poland, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands....	3,200.00	None	3,082.69	117.31	None	None
American Federation for Polish Jews, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland.....	6,244.30	5,020.75	376.14	847.41	7,651.43	None
American Field Hospital Corps, New York, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1939. France, Belgium, Holland, and England.....	228,545.49	185,621.42	24,608.39	18,315.68	2,694.20	None
American Field Service, New York, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1939. France, Great Britain, British East Africa, Greece, and French African Colonies.....	334,947.13	292,208.43	16,975.92	25,762.78	None	None
American and French Students' Correspondence Exchange, New York, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1939. France and England.....	8,509.01	4,238.42	1,411.13	2,859.46	None	None
American-French War Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1939. France and Great Britain.....	50,513.63	30,267.33	9,499.51	10,746.79	58,234.60	\$2,469.75
American Friends of Britain, Inc., New York, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1940. Great Britain.....	8,492.33	4,450.00	2,890.80	1,151.53	None	None
American Friends of Czechoslovakia, New York, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1939. Great Britain, France, and Bohemia-Moravia.....	31,649.08	25,286.42	5,592.46	770.20	10,240.00	None
American Friends of the Daily Sketch War Relief Fund, New York, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1939. Great Britain.....	3,453.87	2,357.00	None	1,096.87	None	None
American Friends of France, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1939. France, Germany, and England.....	338,401.98	182,360.49	34,272.17	121,769.32	19,904.96	None
American Friends of a Jewish Palestine, Inc., New York, N. Y., May 9, 1940. Palestine, Germany, Poland, France, and the United Kingdom.....	4,782.84	1,927.02	2,855.82	None	None	None
American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 9, 1939. United Kingdom, Poland, Germany, France, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy, and Portugal.....	117,235.32	107,861.17	9,073.08	301.07	14,512.17	None
The American Fund for Breton Relief, New York, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1939. France and England.....	5,266.05	3,786.50	368.09	1,111.46	4,911.50	None
American Fund for French Wounded, Inc., Boston, Mass., Jan. 3, 1940. France and England.....	18,606.45	13,206.47	796.83	4,603.15	13,719.24	786.50
American-German Aid Society, Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 15, 1939. Germany and Canada.....	4,663.28	3,425.00	1,092.74	145.54	None	None
The American Hospital in Britain, Ltd., New York, N. Y., July 24, 1940. Great Britain.....	5,355.00	None	None	5,355.00	None	None
The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1939. United Kingdom, Poland, Germany, France, Norway, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands.....	2,955,505.88	2,673,193.83	282,312.05	None	51.00	None
American McAll Association, New York, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1940. England.....	1,915.12	1,615.77	None	299.35	2,800.00	200.00
American-Polish National Council, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 14, 1940. Poland.....	4,133.47	2,932.40	374.28	826.79	None	None
The American School Committee for Aid to Greece, Inc., Princeton, N. J., Dec. 16, 1940. Greece.....	14,642.62	12,519.03	195.12	1,928.47	None	None
American War Godmothers, Pittsburgh, Pa., Mar. 6, 1940. France.....	1,080.22	180.07	269.58	630.57	None	2.45

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Dec. 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
American Women's Hospitals, New York, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1939. France, England, and Greece.....	\$5,895.34	\$5,792.72	\$102.62	None	\$50.00	None
American Women's Unit for War Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1940. France.....	3,613.22	1,423.70	664.33	\$1,525.19	1,184.10	\$207.40
American Women's Voluntary Services, Inc., New York, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1940. England.....	23,565.36	14,200.56	8,026.92	1,337.88	25,283.03	None
Les Amis de la France à Puerto Rico, San Juan, P. R., Dec. 20, 1939. ^b France and England.....	10,920.68	6,500.00	324.93	4,095.75	650.00	107.77
Les Amitiés Féminines de la France, New York, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1939. France and England.....	1,422.69	614.38	391.89	416.42	296.50	78.50
Les Anciens Combattants Français de la Grande Guerre, San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 26, 1939. France.....	23,867.77	14,772.83	950.37	8,144.57	3,051.56	320.00
Anthracite Relief Committee, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Sept. 8, 1939. Poland.....	10,827.14	7,000.00	288.45	3,538.69	None	None
Anzac War Relief Fund, New York, N. Y., May 23, 1940. Australia and New Zealand.....	11,028.97	8,206.53	746.98	2,075.46	None	None
Associated Polish Societies Relief Committee of Webster, Mass., Webster, Mass., Sept. 21, 1939. Poland.....	2,829.27	2,600.00	7.50	221.77	None	None
Associated Polish Societies' Relief Committee of Worcester, Mass., Worcester, Mass., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland.....	10,349.67	9,266.45	453.10	630.12	1,430.00	None
Association of Former Juniors in France of Smith College, New York, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1939. France.....	273.50	225.00	None	48.50	None	None
Association of Former Russian Naval Officers in America, New York, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1940. France.....	241.91	204.30	12.85	24.76	None	None
Association of Joint Polish-American Societies of Chelsea, Mass., Chelsea, Mass., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland.....	2,214.90	1,156.10	85.67	973.13	725.00	None
L'Atelier, San Francisco, Calif., Jan. 29, 1940. France.....	14,606.07	10,143.98	752.06	3,710.03	1,565.88	847.00
Mrs. Mark Baldwin, New York, N. Y., Mar. 4, 1940. France.....	1,195.91	1,042.00	97.16	56.75	30.00	None
Basque Delegation in the United States of America, New York, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1939. France.....	2,213.13	975.00	207.36	1,030.77	None	None
Belgian Relief Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y., June 14, 1940. ^a Belgium, France, and England.....	27,082.98	8,243.00	11,707.57	7,132.41	13,468.00	1,726.00
Belgian Relief of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif., May 27, 1940. Belgium, France, and Great Britain.....	5,391.48	3,005.46	1,962.66	423.36	33,182.50	None
Belgian War Relief Fund, Manila, P. I., June 7, 1940. ^a Belgium.....	2,009.06	51.38	2.50	1,955.18	227.50	None
The Benedict Bureau Unit, Inc., New York, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1939. France.....	5,481.17	2,846.74	1,008.43	1,626.00	None	None
Bethel Mission of Eastern Europe, Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 27, 1939. Poland.....	13,390.42	9,505.40	3,867.89	17.13	None	None
Bishops' Committee for Polish Relief, Washington, D. C., Dec. 19, 1939. Poland, England, France, Switzerland, Hungary, Rumania, Italy, and Portugal.....	394,340.50	266,324.31	62.73	127,953.46	None	None
Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, New York, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1939. Great Britain, France, and Germany.....	6,564.83	5,306.30	738.01	520.52	None	None
British-American Ambulance Corps, Inc., New York, N. Y., June 11, 1940. Greece, England, and France.....	837,816.37	293,011.84	89,374.54	455,429.99	None	None
British-American Comfort League, Quincy, Mass., Feb. 21, 1940. England.....	2,661.23	1,392.70	244.88	1,023.65	None	None
British-American War Relief Association, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 17, 1939. United Kingdom and allied countries.....	51,702.12	26,189.49	2,178.59	23,334.04	6,076.00	346.55

^a The registration of this organization was revoked on Dec. 31, 1940, at the request of the registrant.

^b No report for the month of December has been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Dec. 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
British Sailors' Book and Relief Society, New York, N. Y., May 2, 1940. Bermuda, Canada, and the British West Indies.....	\$3,141.22	\$125.00	\$2,715.63	\$300.59	\$11,554.95	\$50.00
British War Relief Association of Northern California, San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 20, 1939. Great Britain and France.....	125,876.68	88,445.65	4,131.92	33,299.11	61,250.36	None
The British War Relief Association of the Philippines, Manila, P. I., Apr. 11, 1940.* All belligerent countries.....	78,892.88	73,769.77	1,639.51	3,483.60	326.27	144.60
The British War Relief Association of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 8, 1939. Great Britain and Greece.....	323,171.33	274,220.71	25,223.27	23,727.35	96,326.36	None
British War Relief Fund, Dayton, Ohio, Sept. 12, 1940. Great Britain.....	318.70	309.50	9.20	None	None	None
The British War Relief Society, Inc., New York, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1939. (Combined with the Allied Relief Fund, Inc., Dec. 1, 1940.) United Kingdom, Canada, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, Kenya, and Newfoundland.....	4,075,925.60	2,385,732.24	290,063.45	1,400,129.91	463,408.75	None
Bundles for Britain, New York, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1939. Great Britain and Dominions.....	631,947.40	200,499.16	148,526.29	282,921.95	628,230.37	24,562.25
Caledonian Club of Idaho, Boise, Idaho, Jan. 25, 1940. Scotland.....	477.64	300.30	164.57	12.77	None	None
California Denmark Fund, San Francisco, Calif., Nov. 20, 1940. Denmark.....	25.00	None	None	25.00	None	None
Canadian Women's Club of New York City, Inc., New York, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1940. Great Britain, Canada, and Newfoundland.....	1,663.00	452.65	238.77	971.58	524.11	77.51
Catholic Medical Mission Board, Inc., New York, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1940. India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa.....	1,074.25	None	None	1,074.25	3,820.00	700.00
The Catholic Student War Relief of Pax Romana, Washington, D. C., Dec. 13, 1939. Poland, France, Germany, and Great Britain.....	1,438.54	1,014.50	171.41	252.63	None	None
Central Bureau for the Relief of the Evangelical Churches of Europe, New York, N. Y., May 14, 1940. All belligerent countries.....	26,595.14	11,754.75	4,758.83	10,081.56	None	None
Central Committee Knesseth Israel, New York, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1939. Palestine.....	39,593.72	25,731.60	13,862.12	None	None	None
Central Committee for Polish Relief, Toledo, Ohio, Feb. 29, 1940. Poland.....	859.66	500.00	226.77	132.89	None	None
Central Council of Polish Organizations, New Castle, Pa., Nov. 7, 1939. France, Poland, and England.....	2,871.73	1,995.80	45.10	830.83	None	None
Centrala, Passaic, N. J., Oct. 12, 1939.* Poland.....	1,452.72	1,436.61	16.11	None	1,900.00	None
Cercle Français de Seattle, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 2, 1939. France and Great Britain.....	5,496.82	658.28	1,479.01	3,359.53	2,775.00	None
Chester (Delaware County, Pa.) Polish Relief Committee, Chester, Pa., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland and France.....	8,316.71	6,310.16	694.04	1,312.51	1,960.00	None
Commission for Polish Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1939.* Poland and England.....	541,111.46	471,563.47	56,094.80	13,453.19	1,500.00	None
The Commission for Relief in Belgium, Inc., New York, N. Y., May 21, 1940. Belgium, Luxemburg, France, and England.....	8,790.92	4,165.00	2,770.56	1,855.36	None	None
Committee for Aid to Children of Mobilized Men of the XX ^e Arrondissement of Paris, New York, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1940.* France.....	5,365.63	5,365.63	None	None	None	None

* No report for the month of December has been received from this organization.

* The registration of this organization was revoked on Dec. 31, 1940, at the request of registrant.

* This registrant serves primarily as a clearing house for the distribution abroad of contributions received from other registrants; these receipts and disbursements are not included in the figures here given, since they are shown elsewhere in this tabulation following the names of the original collecting registrants.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Dec. 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Committee of French-American Wives, New York, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1939. France and Great Britain.....	\$23,743.05	\$16,309.71	\$2,826.43	\$4,606.91	\$4,763.59	\$592.75
Committee of Mercy, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1939. France, Great Britain, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, and their allies.....	63,362.20	43,669.84	7,927.85	11,764.51	3,965.00	None
Committee for Relief in Allied Countries, Washington, D. C., Feb. 2, 1940. France, Great Britain, Poland, Norway, Belgium, Luxemburg, and the Netherlands.....	4,523.03	2,500.00	1,805.60	217.43	None	None
Committee for the Relief for Poland, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 24, 1939. Poland.....	2,441.83	2,162.72	255.71	23.40	None	None
Committee Representing Polish Organizations and Polish People in Perry, N. Y., Perry, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1939. Poland.....	197.00	197.00	None	None	None	None
Czechoslovak Relief, Chicago, Ill., July 25, 1940. Czechoslovakia, Great Britain and Dominions, France, and Belgium.....	30,618.71	7,402.90	257.12	22,958.69	34,300.00	None
District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs, Washington, D. C., Aug. 14, 1940. Great Britain.....	2,120.30	1,749.19	371.11	None	None	None
Dodecanesian League of America, Inc., New York, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1940. Greece.....	5,189.00	None	None	5,189.00	None	None
The Emergency Aid of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 13, 1939. Great Britain, France, Norway, Belgium, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, and Greece.....	72,819.28	53,204.21	11,298.32	8,316.75	11,783.93	None
Emergency Relief Committee for Kolbuszowa, New York, N. Y., Mar. 13, 1940. Poland.....	6,006.17	None	2,961.85	3,044.32	None	None
Emergency Rescue Committee, New York, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1940. France, United Kingdom, Belgium, Norway, and the Netherlands.....	6,851.36	5,960.70	890.66	None	None	None
English-Speaking Union of the United States, New York, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1939. Great Britain, Canada, and France.....	112,864.26	98,301.21	4,980.10	9,582.95	95,188.69	256.15
Erste Pinchover Kranken Unterstutzungs Verein, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., Apr. 22, 1940. Poland.....	275.00	None	None	275.00	None	None
The Fall River British War Relief Society, Fall River, Mass., Sept. 26, 1940. Great Britain.....	2,699.12	1,501.37	244.71	953.04	None	None
Federated Council of Polish Societies of Grand Rapids, Mich., Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland.....	8,756.30	7,612.93	889.19	254.18	3,200.00	100.00
Federation of Franco-Belgian Clubs of Rhode Island, Woonsocket, R. I., Nov. 15, 1939. France and England.....	5,813.26	2,890.29	418.92	2,504.05	1,199.93	54.25
Federation of French Veterans of the Great War, Inc., New York, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1939. France.....	10,204.30	8,086.09	506.53	1,611.68	864.70	400.00
Federation of the Italian World War Veterans in the U. S. A., Inc., New York, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1940. Italy.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
Fellowship of Reconciliation, New York, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1940. France, England, and possibly Germany.....	590.21	531.21	None	59.00	None	None
Fortra, Inc., New York, N. Y., Mar. 7, 1940. Germany and Poland.....	796,934.16	643,106.72	82,571.77	71,195.67	None	None
Foster Parents' Plan for War Children, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1939. France and England.....	128,669.51	68,075.09	27,990.16	32,604.26	None	None
Franco-American Federation, Salem, Mass., July 9, 1940. France.....	636.30	None	None	636.30	None	None
French Colonies War Relief Committee, New York, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1940. France.....	346.42	None	222.77	123.65	None	None
French Committee for Relief in France, Detroit, Mich., Oct. 17, 1939. France and Great Britain.....	3,724.09	2,473.96	351.10	899.03	31,110.23	None
French Relief Association, Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 3, 1940. France.....	892.76	393.62	134.01	365.13	996.17	871.83
French War Relief, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 16, 1939. France.....	39,961.09	24,632.54	6,340.49	8,988.06	236.10	83.20

* The registration of this organization was revoked on Nov. 30, 1940, at the request of registrant.

* No complete report for the month of December has been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Dec. 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
French War Relief Fund of Nevada, Reno, Nev., June 21, 1940. France.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
French War Relief Fund of the Philippines, Manila, P. I., May 1, 1940. ^a France.....	\$5,556.46	\$500.00	\$10.00	\$5,046.46	None	None
French War Veterans, Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 5, 1939. France.....	822.81	407.75	171.66	243.40	None	None
Friends of Children, Inc., New York, N. Y., June 13, 1940. ⁴ Great Britain, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands.....	16,551.71	4,301.31	5,816.63	6,433.77	\$26,526.88	\$172.25
Friends of Dover, England, Fund, Dover, N. H., Oct. 25, 1940. ⁴ England.....	1,048.00	1,048.00	None	None	None	None
The Friends of Israel Refugee Relief Committee, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 23, 1939. Canada, France, and England.....	16,177.69	4,298.81	6,656.79	5,222.09	None	None
The Friends of Normandy, New York, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1939. France.....	2,455.50	1,500.00	167.00	788.50	None	None
Friends of Poland, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 6, 1939. Poland.....	1,421.95	680.00	93.29	648.66	None	None
Fund for the Relief of Men of Letters and Scientists of Russia, New York, N. Y., Apr. 29, 1940. France, Czechoslovakia, and Poland.....	1,601.39	192.70	587.04	821.65	None	None
Funds for France, Inc., New York, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1940. ⁴ France.....	13,079.17	4,199.90	8,034.11	845.16	None	None
General Gustav Orlicz Dreszer Foundation for Aid to Polish Children, Washington, D. C., Nov. 3, 1939. Poland.....	894.45	400.00	325.04	169.41	None	None
General Taufflieb Memorial Relief Committee for France, Santa Barbara, Calif., Nov. 17, 1939. ⁴ France and England.....	2,424.01	1,726.40	52.10	645.51	80.00	None
German-American Relief Committee for Victims of Fascism, New York, N. Y., Apr. 18, 1940. Great Britain and France.....	2,918.42	1,272.77	988.53	657.12	90.00	55.00
Mrs. George Gilliland, New York, N. Y., Aug. 10, 1940. Northern Ireland.....	196.25	196.25	None	None	None	None
Golden Rule Foundation, New York, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1939. Poland and Palestine.....	277.00	277.00	None	None	None	None
Grand Duke Vladimir Benevolent Fund Association, New York, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1940. France.....	555.38	370.79	32.70	151.89	None	None
Grand Lodge, Daughters of Scotia, Hartford, Conn., Feb. 16, 1940. Scotland.....	15,689.84	15,034.70	None	655.14	None	None
Great Lakes Command, Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League, Detroit, Mich., July 5, 1940. Great Britain and Canada.....	3,681.44	2,247.23	104.85	1,329.36	None	None
Greater New Bedford British War Relief Corps, New Bedford, Mass., Dec. 19, 1939. Great Britain.....	10,249.97	8,046.68	421.67	1,781.62	1,115.93	None
The Greek Fur Workers' Union, Local 70, New York, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1940. Greece.....	7,174.30	None	54.83	7,119.47	None	None
Greek War Relief Association, Inc., New York, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1940. Greece.....	1,081,694.49	1,000,345.00	24,787.26	56,562.23	5,789.41	None
Hadassah, Inc., New York, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1939. Palestine.....	1,055,238.09	824,508.97	42,895.29	187,833.83	62,649.91	3,484.08
Hamburg-Bremen Steamship Agency, Inc., New York, N. Y., Mar. 21, 1940. Germany and Poland.....	266,042.37	231,126.43	58,807.44	None	None	None
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 30, 1940. Great Britain.....	111,174.06	None	14,409.48	96,764.58	None	None
Hebrew-Christian Alliance of America, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 3, 1940. England, Germany, Poland, France, and Italy.....	3,920.84	3,625.00	295.84	None	None	None

^a No reports for the months of November and December have been received from this organization.⁴ No report for the month of December has been received from this organization.⁴ The registration of this organization was revoked on Dec. 31, 1940, at the request of registrant.⁴ The registration of this organization was revoked on Nov. 30, 1940, at the request of registrant.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Dec. 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
A. Seymour Houghton, Jr., et al., New York, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1939. France.....	\$20,193.53	\$14,075.34	\$170.23	\$5,947.96	\$773.05	None
Humanitarian Work Committee, Glen Cove, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1939. Poland.....	3,691.96	3,220.00	75.85	306.11	185.00	None
Independent British War Relief Society of Rhode Island, Greenwood, R. I., June 14, 1940. Great Britain.....	3,227.12	1,033.05	19.60	2,174.47	1,150.00	None
Independent Kinsker Aid Association, New York, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1940. Poland.....	974.82	None	None	974.82	None	None
International Children's Relief Association, New York, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1940. Great Britain.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, New York, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1939. All belligerent countries.....	123,667.87	45,658.27	7,230.84	70,778.76	None	None
International Federation of Business and Professional Women, Wheeling, W. Va., July 5, 1940. Poland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Belgium, France, and the Netherlands.....	73.00	73.00	None	None	None	None
International Relief Association for Victims of Fascism, New York, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1939. France, England, and Germany.....	12,292.78	8,045.66	4,247.12	None	2,020.00	None
Isthmian Pro-British Aid Committee, Ancon, C. Z., Sept. 20, 1940. England.....	272.15	None	17.85	254.30	None	None
Joint Committee of the United Scottish Clans of Greater New York and New Jersey, Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1940. Scotland.....	8,794.63	6,051.00	1,405.31	1,338.32	None	None
Junior Relief Group of Texas, Houston, Tex., May 29, 1940. United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, Belgium, and Norway.....	11,842.10	10,000.00	1,686.08	156.02	None	None
Marthe Th. Kahn, New York, N. Y., Apr. 16, 1940. France.....	227.26	25.00	8.56	193.69	None	None
The Kindergarten Unit, Inc., Norwalk, Conn., Oct. 3, 1939. France, Poland, United Kingdom, India, Australia, and New Zealand.....	1,222.21	892.85	329.36	None	None	None
The Kosciuszko Foundation, Inc., New York, N. Y., May 24, 1940. Poland.....	4,655.45	7,450.00	423.73	None	None	None
The Kyffhaeuser, League of German War Veterans in U.S.A., Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 27, 1939. Poland, Germany, Canada, and Jamaica.....	72,019.27	58,509.61	7,559.81	5,949.85	7,416.00	None
Lackawanna County Committee for Polish Relief, Scranton, Pa., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland.....	8,868.42	7,225.56	831.80	811.06	None	None
Ladies Auxiliary of the Providence Branch of the Federation of the Italian World War Veterans in the United States, Providence, R. I., Oct. 1, 1940. Italy.....	4,334.92	3,981.76	None	353.16	None	None
LaFayette Preventorium, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1939. France.....	20,714.47	8,647.13	4,503.49	7,563.85	None	None
La France Post, American Legion, New York, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1940. France, Great Britain, and Greece.....	1,585.32	925.00	385.79	274.53	None	None
Mrs. Nancy Bartlett Laughlin, New York, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1940. France.....	477.50	406.00	None	71.50	None	None
League of American Writers, Inc., New York, N. Y., May 6, 1940. France, England, Poland, and Norway.....	2,976.80	1,713.72	1,263.08	None	13.14	\$2.04
League of Polish Societies of New Kensington, Arnold and Vicinity, New Kensington, Pa., Nov. 17, 1939. Poland.....	2,942.19	1,498.24	436.71	1,007.24	2,400.00	None
Legion of Young Polish Women, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 2, 1939. Poland, France, and Great Britain.....	16,259.68	10,433.21	2,794.50	3,031.97	None	None
Liberty Link Afghan Society, Detroit, Mich., Dec. 17, 1940. ¹ Great Britain.....						
Lithuanian National Fund, Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1940. Germany and France.....	216.98	200.00	11.00	5.98	None	None
The Little House of Saint Pantaleon, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 30, 1939. France and England.....	29,280.63	28,093.41	36.26	1,150.96	20,495.54	127.25

¹ No complete report has been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Dec. 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
The Maple Leaf Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y., Apr. 19, 1940. Canada, United Kingdom, and France.....	\$85,472.93	\$22,317.33	\$24,141.33	\$39,014.27	\$110,387.38	None
Medical and Surgical Supply Committee of America, New York, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1940. Poland, Great Britain, France, Netherlands, Norway, Luxemburg, Belgium, and Greece.....	29,555.35	1,383.34	9,165.52	19,006.49	88,023.98	\$11,270.00
Mennonite Central Committee, Akron, Pa., Feb. 13, 1940. Great Britain, Poland, Germany, France, and Canada.....	37,361.87	24,460.46	4,982.50	7,918.91	8,663.02	6,646.55
Methodist Committee for Overseas Relief, New York, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1940.* France, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, Germany, Greece, and Italy.....	5,560.40	5,000.00	560.40	None	None	None
Milford, Conn., Polish Relief Fund Committee, Milford, Conn., Nov. 6, 1939. Poland.....	405.33	250.20	84.62	70.51	None	None
The Mobile Circle for Benefit of the Royal Navy Hospital Comforts Fund, Mobile, Ala., Sept. 18, 1940. British Isles.....	1,547.61	838.32	31.59	677.70	618.14	None
Monmouth War Relief, Red Bank, N. J., Sept. 12, 1940. England and France.....	2,404.97	642.45	594.75	1,167.77	165.00	None
The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, U.S.A., Boston, Mass., Apr. 25, 1940. Canada, France, and the United Kingdom. Fernanda Wanamaker Munn (Mrs. Ector Munn), New York, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1939. France and England.....	204,202.66	20,620.56	4,308.96	179,278.14	15,927.85	32,937.66
National Christian Action, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., May 23, 1940. Norway and Denmark.....	15,110.72	6,994.60	5,441.48	2,674.64	5,427.28	2,082.70
Near East Foundation, Inc., New York, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1940. Greece.....	1,138.41	None	840.88	297.53	None	None
Netherlands War Relief Committee, Manila, P. I., May 27, 1940.* Netherlands.....	49,321.85	13,000.00	10,357.59	25,964.26	None	None
The New Canaan Workshop, New Canaan, Conn., July 1, 1940. British Empire.....	3,579.30	1,253.87	16.50	2,308.98	None	None
New Jersey Broadcasting Corporation, Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 13, 1939. Poland.....	11,329.06	8,963.50	740.58	1,604.98	2,575.00	None
Nicole de Paris Relief Fund, New York, N. Y., July 1, 1940. France.....	1,210.55	828.17	384.38	None	None	None
North Side Polish Council Relief Committee of Milwaukee, Wis., Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 5, 1939. Poland. Norwegian Relief, Inc., Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1940. Norway.....	227.00	148.00	51.00	28.00	None	None
Nowe-Dworer Ladies Benevolent Association, Inc., New York, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1939.* Poland.....	1,600.09	1,400.28	19.18	180.63	1,300.00	None
Nowiny Publishing Apostolate, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 26, 1939. Poland.....	411,484.35	None	12,158.25	399,326.10	None	None
Nowy Swiat Publishing Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1939. Poland, France, Great Britain, and Italy.....	806.14	None	141.00	665.14	None	None
Order of Scottish Clans, Boston, Mass., Jan. 25, 1940. Scotland.....	5,500.16	4,589.96	None	910.30	None	None
Over-Seas League Tobacco Fund, New York, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1940. British Empire.....	27,353.17	26,542.05	103.39	707.73	None	None
The Pacific Steam Navigation Co., Cristobal, C. Z., Oct. 16, 1940. England.....	7,866.70	3,377.00	None	4,489.70	None	None
Paderewski Fund for Polish Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1940. Poland and Great Britain.....	54,428.94	44,475.27	9,953.67	None	None	None
	279.95	267.55	12.40	None	40.00	50.00
	188,000.32	64,500.00	33,746.40	19,753.92	None	None

* No report for the month of December has been received from this organization.

* The registration of this organization was revoked on Dec. 31, 1940, at the request of registrant.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Dec. 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Parcels for Belgian Prisoners, Washington, D. C., Nov. 12, 1940. Germany.....	\$6,221.24	\$198.00	None	\$6,023.24	None	None
Parcels for the Forces, New York, N. Y., Oct. 9, 1940. Great Britain.....	20,330.86	13,475.00	\$10,974.08	None	\$35.40	None
The Paryski Publishing Co., Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1939. Poland and Great Britain.....	7,910.33	7,451.08	None	459.25	None	None
The Pawtucket and Blackstone Valley British Relief Society of Rhode Island, Pawtucket, R. I., Feb. 26, 1940. Great Britain.....	9,345.14	3,954.56	738.56	4,652.02	None	None
Pelham Overseas Knitting Circle, Pelham, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1940. Scotland.....	902.57	447.42	48.64	406.51	None	None
Polish Aid Fund Committee of Federation of Elizabeth Polish Organizations, Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 23, 1939. Poland and England.....	9,190.22	8,446.85	15.00	728.37	1,500.00	None
Polish Aid Fund Committee of St. Casimir's Roman Catholic Church of the City of Albany, N. Y., Albany, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1940. Poland.....	2,780.67	426.32	9.60	2,344.75	1,200.00	None
Polish-American Associations of Middlesex County, N. J., Sayreville, N. J., Jan. 22, 1940. Poland.....	1,057.05	800.00	80.82	176.23	None	None
Polish-American Citizens Relief Fund Committee, Shirley, Mass., Dec. 16, 1939. Poland.....	427.01	362.06	25.17	39.78	425.00	None
Polish-American Council, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland.....	509,041.87	339,582.40	13,167.98	156,291.49	118,500.00	None
Polish-American Forwarding Committee, Inc., New York, N. Y., Mar. 28, 1940. Poland and Germany....	8,584.16	5,923.65	4,442.58	None	None	None
Polish-American Volunteer Ambulance Section, Inc. (Pavas), New York, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1940. France and England.....	29,482.29	19,769.05	170.56	9,542.68	255.40	\$10.00
Polish Broadcasting Corporation, New York, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1939. Poland.....	2,675.83	None	35.30	2,640.53	None	None
Polish Business and Professional Men's Club, Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 17, 1939. Poland.....	474.50	314.23	158.27	2.00	None	None
Polish Central Committee of New London, Conn., New London, Conn., Oct. 13, 1939. Poland.....	1,400.74	1,044.24	148.57	207.93	75.00	None
Polish Central Council of New Haven, New Haven, Conn., Sept. 29, 1939. Poland.....	4,107.69	3,316.65	51.26	739.78	1,800.00	None
Polish Civic League of Mercer County, Trenton, N. J., Sept. 19, 1939. Poland.....	7,246.69	6,392.86	1.74	852.09	4,000.00	None
Polish Civilian Relief Fund, Passaic, N. J., Oct. 27, 1939. Poland.....	4,416.37	3,025.00	251.42	1,139.95	None	None
Polish Falcons Alliance of America, Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 20, 1939. Poland.....	11,698.30	11,102.23	20.00	576.07	None	None
Polish Inter-Organization "Centrals" of Waterbury, Waterbury, Conn., Feb. 28, 1940. Poland.....	742.25	607.76	25.50	108.99	None	None
Polish Literary Guild of New Britain, Conn., New Britain, Conn., Sept. 21, 1939. Poland.....	3,163.09	2,000.00	13.00	1,150.09	None	None
Polish National Alliance of the United States of North America, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 27, 1939. Poland.....	308,953.67	232,165.00	2,058.82	74,729.85	None	None
Polish National Council of Montgomery County, Amsterdam, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1939. Poland.....	4,463.27	2,960.00	107.06	1,396.21	8,000.00	None
Polish National Council of New York, New York, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1939. France and Poland.....	104,504.53	89,914.05	13,021.08	1,569.40	365,617.50	174,486.50
The Polish Naturalization Independent Club, Worcester, Mass., Sept. 20, 1939. Poland.....	4,499.84	4,125.00	22.85	351.99	None	None
Polish Relief of Carteret, N. J., Carteret, N. J., Oct. 11, 1939. Poland.....	1,402.92	800.00	13.00	589.92	45.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Boston, Boston, Mass., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland.....	9,283.89	7,201.19	425.32	1,657.38	2,600.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Brockton, Mass., Brockton, Mass., Sept. 25, 1939. Poland.....	1,845.48	1,236.27	247.67	361.54	350.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Cambridge, Mass., Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 16, 1939. Poland.....	2,881.99	1,642.30	400.17	839.52	600.00	None

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Dec. 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Polish Relief Committee of Columbia County, Hudson, N. Y., Mar. 15, 1940. Poland	None	None	None	None	None	None
Polish Relief Committee of Delaware, Wilmington, Del., Sept. 22, 1939. Poland	\$8,449.67	\$7,439.84	\$240.46	\$769.37	\$4,850.00	\$150.00
Polish Relief Committee, Detroit, Mich., Sept. 11, 1939. Poland	161,027.38	108,646.73	6,306.76	46,073.89	62,974.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Fitchburg, Fitchburg, Mass., Mar. 29, 1940. Poland	749.80	460.40	41.09	248.31	130.00	None
Polish Relief Committee, Flint, Mich., Sept. 18, 1939. Poland	6,785.38	5,171.64	1,437.98	175.76	416.45	25.65
Polish Relief Committee of Holyoke, Mass., Holyoke, Mass., Nov. 4, 1939. Poland	6,494.64	5,910.56	208.35	375.73	775.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Jackson, Mich., Jackson, Mich., Nov. 9, 1939. Poland	1,849.10	649.60	293.35	906.15	750.00	None
Polish Relief Committee, New Bedford, Mass., Oct. 31, 1939. Poland	10,711.23	7,867.27	913.63	1,930.33	4,350.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Philadelphia and vicinity, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 12, 1939. Poland	49,973.04	43,630.64	922.69	5,419.71	None	None
Polish Relief Committee of the Polish National Home Association, Lowell, Mass., Nov. 27, 1939. Poland	2,876.54	1,825.00	481.28	570.26	None	None
Polish Relief Committee, Taunton, Mass., Dec. 13, 1939. Poland	2,884.77	2,757.00	25.17	102.60	1,375.00	None
Polish Relief Fund of Fall River, Mass., Fall River, Mass., Nov. 8, 1939. Poland	1,347.59	1,252.00	32.85	62.74	None	None
Polish Relief Fund, Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 12, 1939. Poland	62,296.75	53,510.95	2,002.93	6,782.87	1,575.00	None
Polish Relief Fund, Jewett City, Conn., Oct. 3, 1939. Poland	1,642.00	1,400.90	238.67	2.43	900.00	None
Polish Relief Fund of Meriden, Meriden, Conn., Oct. 12, 1939. Poland	1,806.69	1,500.00	27.90	278.79	None	None
Polish Relief Fund, Middletown, Conn., Sept. 23, 1939. Poland	4,890.34	3,136.37	18.20	1,735.77	None	None
Polish Relief Fund, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1939. Poland	2,815.32	2,500.00	70.80	244.52	None	None
Polish Relief Fund of Palmer, Mass., Three Rivers, Mass., Oct. 20, 1939. Poland	1,820.90	620.46	222.12	978.32	4,004.95	None
Polish Relief Fund of Syracuse, N. Y., and vicinity, Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1939. Poland	12,374.08	8,869.00	2,512.89	992.19	1,850.00	None
Polish Relief Fund Committee, Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 13, 1939. Poland	800.81	448.00	195.56	157.25	150.00	None
Polish Relief Fund Committee of Milwaukee, Wis., Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 26, 1939. Poland	17,149.88	13,732.72	1,080.38	2,336.78	11,607.40	500.00
Polish Relief Fund Committee of Passaic and Bergen Counties, Inc., Passaic, N. J., Sept. 22, 1939. Poland	13,927.94	9,512.01	1,773.69	2,642.24	4,008.00	None
Polish Union of the United States of North America, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Sept. 8, 1939. Poland	2,206.24	2,150.00	None	56.24	None	None
Polish United Societies of Holy Trinity Parish, Lowell, Mass., Sept. 20, 1939. Poland	4,085.32	2,916.31	168.71	1,000.30	1,240.00	None
Polish War Sufferers Relief Committee (Fourth Ward), Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 21, 1939. Poland	6,491.99	6,262.36	117.09	112.54	None	None
Polish Welfare Council, Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1939. Poland	6,176.86	5,260.35	57.32	859.19	6,150.00	None
Polish White Cross Club of West Utica, Utica, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1939. Poland and England	7,589.88	5,317.65	450.11	1,792.12	1,800.00	None
Polish Women's Fund to Fatherland, Lawrence, Mass., Sept. 23, 1939. Poland	6,186.94	3,162.10	697.34	2,327.50	2,600.00	140.00
Polish Women's Relief Committee, New York, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1939. France, Poland, and Germany	8,402.55	3,343.36	2,723.50	2,335.69	2,068.80	None
Polski Komitet Ratunkowy (Polish Relief Fund), Binghamton, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1939. Poland	4,200.69	2,955.97	341.66	903.06	930.00	None
Pulaski Civic League of Middlesex County, N. J., South River, N. J., Sept. 30, 1939. Poland	639.29	None	85.00	554.29	None	None
Pulaski League of Queens County, Inc., Jamaica, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1939. Poland	7,862.56	7,400.00	172.15	290.41	None	None

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

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Queen Wilhelmina Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y., May 17, 1940. Netherlands, France, Poland, United Kingdom, India, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Union of South Africa, Norway, Belgium, and Luxemburg.....	\$380,330.18	\$182,233.30	\$30,751.18	\$167,345.70	None	None
Refugees of England, Inc., New York, N. Y., July 12, 1940.* Great Britain, France, and French Cameroons.	49,895.45	14,902.59	12,670.62	22,262.24	\$6,825.50	\$950.00
Relief Agency for Polish War Sufferers, Willimantic, Conn., Sept. 29, 1939. Poland.....	3,297.22	2,111.93	187.63	997.66	716.46	None
Relief Committee of United Polish Societies, Chicopee, Mass., Oct. 21, 1939. Poland.....	8,303.62	7,859.56	None	444.06	2,560.00	None
Relief for French Refugees in England, Washington, D.C., Dec. 26, 1939. France and Great Britain.....	20,261.84	16,816.78	742.44	2,702.62	5,909.10	717.75
Relief Fund for Sufferers in Poland Committee, Kenosha, Wis., Sept. 25, 1939. Poland.....	4,337.05	3,884.70	366.06	80.29	1,250.00	None
Relief Society for Jews in Lublin, Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 13, 1939. Poland.....	941.08	175.00	294.82	471.26	None	None
Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund of U. S. A., Inc., New York, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1940. Great Britain.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
Russian Children's Welfare Society, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1939. Germany, France, and Poland..	12,257.62	5,742.92	2,330.53	4,184.17	1,166.20	3,439.65
St. Andrews (Scottish) Society of Washington, D.C., Washington, D.C., June 18, 1940. Scotland.....	902.96	831.31	71.65	None	None	None
Saints Constantine and Helen Greek Orthodox Church, Washington, D.C., Dec. 23, 1940. Greece.....	4,048.43	None	None	4,048.43	None	None
St. Stephens Polish Relief Fund of Perth Amboy, N. J., Perth Amboy, N. J., Sept. 27, 1939. Poland.....	2,992.66	None	None	2,992.66	None	None
The Salvation Army, New York, N. Y., May 23, 1940. England, France, Norway, Belgium, and the Netherlands.....	208,347.76	184,723.78	1,782.36	21,841.62	52,402.00	None
Save the Children Federation, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1939. England, Poland, Belgium, and the Netherlands.....	195,085.31	141,176.22	47,336.96	6,572.13	None	None
Schuylkill and Carbon Counties Relief Committee for Poland, Frackville, Pa., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland.....	6,247.24	5,705.71	45.00	496.53	None	None
Scots' Charitable Society, Boston, Mass., May 9, 1940. Scotland.....	1,023.26	1,000.00	None	23.26	None	None
Scottish Clans Evacuation Plan, Port Washington, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1940. Great Britain.....	3,716.53	2,964.00	83.62	668.91	None	None
Le Secours, Français, New York, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1940. France.....	18,180.47	5,829.56	6,706.53	5,644.38	128.67	541.06
Secours Franco-Américain—War Relief, Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 20, 1939. Great Britain.....	2,032.28	1,662.72	128.25	241.31	2,611.10	None
The Seventh Column, Inc., West Fairlee, Vt., June 12, 1940.* France and England.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
Share A Smoke Club, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1939. England, France, Norway, Belgium, and the Netherlands.....	688.70	550.00	113.60	25.10	None	None
Sociedades Hispanas Aliadas, San Francisco, Calif., Mar. 29, 1940. France.....	1,277.72	None	706.13	571.59	None	None
Sociedades Hispanas Confederadas, Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1940. France.....	31,199.12	30,240.87	958.25	None	None	None
Société Française de St. Louis, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 15, 1939. France.....	852.81	373.49	57.56	421.76	8.00	None
Société Israélite Française de Secours Mutuels de New York, New York, N. Y., June 4, 1940. France.....	317.00	200.00	2.80	114.20	None	None
Society of the Devotees of Jerusalem, Inc., New York, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1939. Palestine.....	16,043.09	8,900.00	7,120.81	22.28	None	None

* This registrant serves primarily as a clearinghouse for the distribution abroad of contributions collected by other registrants; these receipts and disbursements are not included in the figures here given, since they are shown elsewhere in this tabulation following the names of the original collecting registrants.

* No report for the month of December has been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Dec. 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Solidaridad Internacional Antifascista, New York, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1940. France.....	\$5,942.66	None	\$829.87	\$5,112.79	None	None
The Somerset Workroom, Far Hills, N. J., Apr. 25, 1940. France and Great Britain.....	14,182.45	\$7,770.52	1,149.93	5,262.00	\$11,191.15	\$1,727.50
Le Souvenir Français, Detroit, Mich., May 1, 1940. France and Belgium.....	58.00	None	None	58.00	None	None
Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign, New York, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1939. France.....	38,919.20	13,434.58	24,261.41	1,223.21	16,486.00	None
Springfield and Vicinity Polish Relief Fund Committee, Springfield, Mass., Sept. 23, 1939. Poland.....	1,229.31	1,100.00	54.20	75.11	None	None
Superior Council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, New York, N. Y., Apr. 5, 1940. France.....	310.00	310.00	None	None	None	500.00
Miss Heather Thatcher, Hollywood, Calif., Nov. 19, 1940. Great Britain.....	2,620.50	2,600.00	20.50	None	None	None
Toledo Committee for Relief of War Victims, Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 19, 1939. Poland.....	7,157.57	5,826.07	629.79	701.71	None	None
Tolstoy Foundation, Inc., New York, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1939. France, Poland, England, and Czechoslovakia.....	29,849.86	12,505.64	6,589.90	10,754.32	None	None
Mrs. Walter R. Tuckerman, Bethesda, Md., Nov. 24, 1939. Great Britain.....	3,910.25	2,809.62	3.95	1,096.68	None	None
Edmund Tyska, Hamtramck, Mich., Sept. 19, 1939. Poland.....	3,093.46	3,073.96	None	19.50	None	None
Ukrainian Relief Committee, New York, N. Y., June 28, 1940. Germany, France, England, and Italy.....	451.26	150.46	175.89	124.91	200.00	10.00
L'Union Alsacienne, Inc., New York, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1939. France.....	2,449.40	1,400.27	585.47	463.66	315.00	None
Unitarian Service Committee of the American Unitarian Association, Boston, Mass., May 23, 1940. France, British Isles, and the Netherlands.....	35,810.84	18,451.04	6,918.33	10,441.47	100.00	None
United American-Polish Organizations, South River, N. J., South River, N. J., Oct. 20, 1939. Poland.....	3,249.72	2,400.00	136.94	712.78	None	None
United American Spanish Aid Committee, New York, N. Y., Apr. 29, 1940.* United Kingdom and France.....	4,309.78	2,067.15	2,206.52	36.11	None	None
United Bilgorayer Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., Mar. 21, 1940. Poland.....	1,326.97	None	160.44	1,166.53	None	None
United British War Relief Association, Somerville, Mass., June 14, 1940. Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	6,871.20	5,524.85	1,053.59	292.76	375.00	None
United Charity Institutions of Jerusalem, New York, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1939. Palestine.....	60,427.64	32,829.30	27,857.43	None	None	None
United Committee for French Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1939. France, England, and Germany.....	124,057.67	80,520.63	13,106.67	30,430.37	8,504.52	801.55
United Fund for Refugee Children, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1939. Poland, France, England, and Palestine.....	6,768.70	918.15	5,677.63	172.92	None	None
United German Societies, Inc., Portland, Oreg., Portland, Oreg., Jan. 8, 1940. Germany.....	2,766.52	2,499.94	135.99	130.59	None	None
United Nowy Dworek Relief Committee, New York, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1940.* Poland.....	935.12	231.90	217.04	486.18	None	None
United Opoler Relief of New York, New York, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1939. Poland.....	889.85	None	35.21	854.64	None	None
United Polish Committees in Racine, Wis., Racine, Wis., Nov. 2, 1939. Poland.....	2,272.19	1,950.00	235.52	86.67	None	None
United Polish Organizations of Salem, Mass., Salem, Mass., Oct. 20, 1939. Poland.....	2,787.02	2,295.32	437.91	53.79	595.00	None
United Polish Societies of Bristol, Conn., Bristol, Conn., Sept. 29, 1939. Poland.....	1,226.85	576.80	26.75	623.30	300.00	None
United Polish Societies of Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Calif., Oct. 21, 1939. Poland.....	2,962.48	2,562.10	355.48	44.90	None	None
United Reading Appeal for Polish War Sufferers, Reading, Pa., Sept. 22, 1939. Poland and England.....	8,746.75	6,889.14	140.13	1,717.48	None	None

* The registration of this organization was revoked on Dec. 15, 1940, for failure to comply with the rules and regulations.

* The registration of this organization was revoked on Dec. 31, 1940, at the request of registrant.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Dec. 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Universal Committee for the Defense of Democracy, New York, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1940. England and France.	\$532.60	None	\$524.40	\$8.20	None	None
Mrs. Paul Verdier Fund, San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 11, 1939. France.....	4,207.41	\$3,897.31	114.31	195.79	\$3,282.00	None
Wellesley Club of Washington, Arlington, Va., Nov. 29, 1940. ¹ Great Britain.....						
Woman's Auxiliary Board of the Scots' Charitable Society, Inc., Waverley, Mass., Feb. 28, 1940. Scotland.....	2,879.33	2,847.40	21.79	10.14	None	None
Women's Allied War Relief Association of St. Louis, Clayton, Mo., Dec. 18, 1939. Great Britain and France.....	14,483.18	7,757.58	351.64	6,373.96	9,638.85	None
Registrants whose registrations were revoked prior to Dec. 1, 1940, and who had no balance on hand as of that date.....	518,361.71	432,594.90	88,935.40	None	1,341,611.16	None
Total *.....	20,491,086.09	13,899,650.54	1,942,731.69	4,685,141.61	4,144,067.94	\$276,994.13

* No complete report has been received from this organization.

* It is not possible to strike an exact balance in these published totals, since some registrants have included in their expenditures moneys available from loans or advances, which are not considered by the Department to be "funds received" and hence are not reported as such.

The Near East

ITALIAN AIR ATTACK ON AMERICAN MISSIONARIES IN ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN

[Released to the press January 31]

On August 30, 1940, the American Legation at Cairo reported the receipt of information from the Sudan government authorities concerning an attack from the air upon a station of the Sudan Interior Mission at Doro, Upper Nile Province, which took place on August 23, as a result of which Dr. and Mrs. Robert Grieve were killed and Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Oglesby were wounded. All of the victims were citizens of the United States.

As a consequence of the occurrence, the American Chargé d'Affaires ad interim at Rome, acting under instructions from the Department, delivered the following communication to the Italian Government on November 1, 1940:

"On August 23, 1940, shortly after nine o'clock in the morning, two Italian aircraft attacked the compound of the Sudan Interior Mission at Doro in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, resulting in the killing of Dr. and Mrs. Robert C. Grieve and the wounding of the Reverend and Mrs. C. K. Oglesby, all American citizens.

"As soon as my Government learned of the occurrence, the American Legation at Cairo was instructed to make a most thorough investigation of all the facts and circumstances concerning the incident so far as might be possible, based in particular on eye-witness sources. That investigation has now been completed and, under instructions of my Government, I have been directed to acquaint the Royal Italian Government with what follows.

"An American branch of the Sudan Interior Mission, an international missionary organization with American, British and Canadian branches, has been established for some time at Doro, with a mission station also at Chali. For some six months prior to August 23, 1940, the mission at Doro consisted of the Reverend and Mrs. C. K. Oglesby, Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Grieve, all American citizens, and Miss Zullah Walsh, a British subject, ordinarily resident of Australia.

"Doro, like Chali, is a small open undefended village and, apart from the mission compound, is exclusively native. There are no military or police posts at Doro mission station or in the village of Doro or any military works of any character. The village itself consists of some 15 native tukls.

"Mr. Malcolm I. Forsberg, an American citizen, of the Sudan Interior Mission at Chali has declared in a sworn affidavit that 'having learned from three Greek traders from Kurmuk passing through Chali on their way to Melut of disorders in the Kurmuk area and bearing in mind the nearness of Chali and Doro to Kurmuk', he addressed on July 27, 1940, a letter to the Commander, Italian Army at Dul, Ethiopia, reading as follows:

"SIR:

"This is to inform you that there are two men one woman and a child at Chali all of whom are Americans. There are two men and three women at Doro one young lady of whom is Australian. The rest are Americans. We are engaged solely in missionary work among the Uduk and Maban tribes. We have placed an American flag on one of the houses at Chali.

"Sincerely yours,

"M. I. FORSBERG,

"Sudan Interior Mission."

"According to Mr. Forsberg's affidavit, he received on August 5, 1940 the following communication dated August 2, 1940 from the Commander Italian Army, Kurmuk (signature illegible):

"Mr. M. I. FORSBERG,

"Sudan Interior Mission,

"Chali.

"I have received your letter of which I understand the presence of your mission in my territory. I shall be glad to see you all, men and women, here at Kurmuk every one with his own passport. I hope that the travel by Chali and Doro to Kurmuk may afford like to you. Please accept my best wishes to ladies and my salutations to gentlemen.

"Commander Italian army Kurmuk."

"On August 5, date of receipt of the foregoing, Mr. Forsberg, according to his sworn statement, sent the following reply to the Italian Commander at Kurmuk:

"The COMMANDER

"Italian Army at Kurmuk.

"DEAR SIR:

"I received your letter of August 2, 1940, today. I will send word concerning your wishes to our missionaries in Doro. It will be a number of days before we can get an answer from them. We have no means to take us to Kurmuk. It would be dangerous for the child and for the ladies to travel in the wet now when there is malaria. One of the ladies at Doro (near Boin) is going to have a baby and is very ill from that. She also is just recovering from Malaria. It would be very hard for her to travel now. We will appreciate it if you will let us stay in our houses at Chali and Doro until you occupy this territory.

"Sincerely yours,

"M. I. FORSBERG,

"Sudan Interior Mission."

"Mr. Forsberg further avers that following the despatch of the letter quoted above 'he received no communication from the Italian military authorities'. According to other information, it appears that the mission at Doro had had at no time any communication with the Italian military authorities.

"At about 9:15 a. m. on August 23, 1940 members of the mission station at Doro were attracted by the sound of aircraft engines.

Upon an observation of the sky, two aircraft were to be seen about a mile distant flying apparently in a westerly direction along and over the approximate course of the Yabus River, whose nearest point is about a mile from the southern boundary of the mission compound.

"As a result of the noise made by the aircraft engines, Dr. and Mrs. Grieve and the Reverend and Mrs. Oglesby left their houses and stood together on the open ground to observe the airplanes. Miss Walsh was standing on the porch along the south side of her house.

"Suddenly the two airplanes changed their course toward the compound. As they did so, Dr. Grieve and Mr. Oglesby held extended a United States flag, measuring some six by four feet, while their wives stood a little distance south of them.

"The two aircraft, flying one after the other, crossed the southern boundary of the compound at a height of not more than one thousand feet, possibly less, inasmuch as the details of the planes were plainly distinguishable from the ground. In an affidavit of Mr. Oglesby the aircraft are described as Italian single-engined bi-planes. It is added that the vertical tricolor national markings were painted upon the tail fins of the aircraft.

"When the aircraft were only a short distance from the four Americans standing in the open, the second airplane, flying slightly to the west of the airplane in the lead, dived toward the group discharging its bombs. There were three almost simultaneous explosions.

"The airplanes flew over the eastern corner of Miss Walsh's house in a northeasterly direction, passing over the native village where at least two more bombs were dropped which fell in the fields.

"Dr. and Mrs. Grieve were struck by the first bombs, Dr. Grieve having fallen partly covered by the United States flag, which was perforated by shrapnel or bomb splinters in no less than twenty-four places. Mr. and Mrs. Oglesby were wounded, Mr. Oglesby only slightly in the shoulders, but Mrs. Oglesby had sustained about thirty small shrapnel wounds

on the arms and in the back with three major wounds in the legs and was still reported suffering from mental shock as late as October 21, 1940.

"The airplanes almost immediately afterward returned and dropped a considerable additional number of bombs. They then departed in an easterly direction.

"When the airplanes had finally departed Mr. and Mrs. Oglesby were assisted into their house, while Dr. and Mrs. Grieve were carried into the clinic. Dr. Grieve died at about 10:30 a. m. and Mrs. Grieve that same day about 5:30 p. m.

"Altogether a considerable number of bombs, some high explosive and some incendiary, were dropped in or around the mission compound. The first salvo of three bombs were high explosive or shrapnel bombs while an incendiary bomb destroyed a house belonging to the Reverend and Mrs. Oglesby.

"From the above facts it is clear that:

"The airplanes making the attack were Italian, in accordance with the sworn statements of two eye-witnesses.

"The Italian military authorities at Kurmuk had knowledge prior to the attack on Doro of the presence there of American missionaries and of their non-combatant character.

"Doro is an open undefended village with no military or police posts or any military works of any character.

"The attack on Doro by Italian airplanes was consequently a deliberate and wanton assault on a non-military objective and on non-combatant civilians, including four American citizens.

"My Government is confident that the Royal Italian Government will promptly condemn the acts of those responsible for the brutal unprovoked attack against the four American citizens concerned and that prompt steps will be taken to punish those guilty of an outrage shocking to all those who continue to preserve any respect for the principles of civilized behavior. My Government must of course make full reservations concerning the subsequent entering of claims for compensation for

the killing of Dr. and Mrs. Grieve, the wounding of the Reverend and Mrs. Oglesby and for any property damage suffered by American interests."

The following interim reply, dated November 6, 1940, was received from the Foreign Office by the Embassy at Rome:

"Detailed information in the premises has been requested of the competent military authorities.

"However, as it relates to facts supposed to have occurred more than two months ago in a distant locality it is very probable that a report on the matter cannot be received for sometime.

"Much more expeditious procedure on the part of North America [*sic*] would have been to have requested information concerning the bombardments in question simultaneously from Cairo and from Rome.

"That among other things would probably have resulted in a composition different from your note of November 1 which in its concluding portion contains criticisms of the Italian armed forces which cannot but be rejected *in toto*."

No further communication on the subject has been received from the Italian Government.

DEATH OF THE PRIME MINISTER OF GREECE

[Released to the press January 31]

The Secretary of State has sent the following message to the Prime Minister of Greece, Alexandre Koryzis.

"JANUARY 30, 1941.

"It is with a profound sense of sorrow that I have learned of the death of His Excellency General John Metaxas, Prime Minister of Greece. Please accept my most sincere sympathy in this great loss to Greece in the hour of her struggle for freedom.

CORDELL HULL"

[Released to the press February 1]

The Secretary of State has received the following message from the Prime Minister of Greece in reply to the Secretary's telegram of condolences on the death of His Excellency General John Metaxas on January 30, 1941:

"ATHENS, February 1, 1941.

"The deep sympathy which Your Excellency has been good enough to express in the great sorrow which has just struck Greece in the moment when she is fighting for liberty and which in this grave hour has deprived her of the services of her illustrious chief, John Metaxas, has moved me profoundly and I beg of you to accept the assurances of my sincere gratitude. This expression constitutes a new proof of the interest and of the assistance which the noble American nation, true to its traditions, has not ceased to offer to Greece in the unequal struggle which she is conducting. For this the Royal Government and the Greek people are infinitely grateful.

ALEXANDRE KORYZIS"

International Conferences, Commissions, Etc.

NORTH AMERICAN REGIONAL RADIO-ENGINEERING MEETING

[Released to the press January 31]

The North American Regional Radio-Engineering Meeting held its final session in the Department of State on the afternoon of January 30, 1941. This meeting was composed of representatives of Canada, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Mexico, and the United States. It undertook a scientific allocation of frequencies in the standard broadcasting band (550 to 1,600 kilocycles) for the North American region as established by the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement, which was signed in Habana on December 13, 1937, and which is to become effective on March 29, 1941.

This study involved consideration of the frequencies and other characteristics of 1,234 broadcasting stations and required the solution of problems arising from approximately 200 conflicts, many of them of a complex nature. Regardless of the technical difficulties encountered, the meeting was marked by an unusual degree of cooperation which it is be-

lieved augurs well for the efficiency of broadcasting in the North American region.

At the final session the representatives of the participating governments signed a set of recommendations which upon being approved by their radio administrations will become effective on March 29, 1941.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

AGRICULTURE

INTER-AMERICAN COFFEE-MARKETING AGREEMENT

Costa Rica

The American Minister to Costa Rica reported by a telegram dated January 23, 1941, that the Inter-American Coffee-Marketing Agreement signed at Washington on November 28, 1940, was ratified by Costa Rica on January 22, 1941.

United States

On January 31, 1941, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate reported favorably to the Senate, without amendment, the Inter-American Coffee-Marketing Agreement, signed on November 28, 1940, with the recommendation that the Senate advise and consent to its ratification.

SOVEREIGNTY

FINAL ACT OF THE SECOND MEETING OF THE MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS AT HABANA, 1940

Nicaragua

The American Minister to Nicaragua reported by a despatch dated January 7, 1941, that the *Oficial Gaceta* (no. 280) of December 17, 1940, publishes the text of the Final Act of the Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, signed at Habana July 30, 1940, and the text

of an Executive decree dated December 4, 1940, approving the Final Act on behalf of Nicaragua.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

REGIONAL RADIO CONVENTION FOR CENTRAL AMERICA, PANAMA, AND THE CANAL ZONE (TREATY SERIES NO. 949)

Honduras

The American Minister to Honduras reported by a despatch dated January 23, 1941, that the Honduran Congress approved on December 20, 1940, the Regional Radio Convention for Central America, Panama, and the Canal Zone, signed at Guatemala City on December 8, 1938.

The convention has been ratified by the United States of America in behalf of the Canal Zone; Guatemala; and Nicaragua.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CON- VENTION, REVISIONS OF CAIRO, 1938 (TREA- TY SERIES NO. 948)

Colombia

The American Embassy at Bogotá reported by a despatch dated December 30, 1940, that the Colombian Government had approved the General Radio Regulations and Final Protocol, and the Additional Radio Regulations and Final Protocol, signed at Cairo on April 4, 1938, by law 99 of 1940, published in the *Diario Oficial* (no. 24547) of December 26, 1940.

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press February 1]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since January 18, 1941:

Gilson G. Blake, of Mt. Washington, Md., Consul at Rome, Italy, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Rome, Italy, and will serve in dual capacity.

Stuart Allen, of St. Paul, Minn., Consul at Lyon, France, has been assigned as Consul at Georgetown, British Guiana.

Douglas Flood, of Kenilworth, Ill., Vice Consul at Naples, Italy, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Rome, Italy.

Adrian B. Colquitt, of Savannah, Ga., Vice Consul at Cayenne, French Guiana, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Martinique, French West Indies.

Roland K. Beyer, of Kaukauna, Wis., Vice Consul at Toronto, Canada, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Great Lakes - St. Lawrence Waterway: Agreement Between the United States of America and Canada—Effected by exchange of notes signed October 14 and 31 and November 7, 1940. Executive Agreement Series No. 187. Publication 1541. 3 pp. 5¢.

Haitian Finances: Supplementary Agreement Between the United States of America and Haiti Further Modifying the Agreement of August 7, 1933 (Executive Agreement Series No. 46)—Signed September 27, 1940; effective October 1, 1940. Executive Agreement Series No. 183. Publication 1543. 2 pp. 5¢.

Regulations

The following Government regulation may be of interest to readers of the *Bulletin*:

Articles 262, 299, and 1366 of the Customs Regulations of 1937 Amended. Approved January 27, 1941. (Bureau of Customs, Treasury Department.) [T. D. 50317.] *Federal Register*, January 29, 1941 (vol. 6, no. 19), pp. 645-646 (The National Archives of the United States).

Legislation

Independent Offices Appropriation Bill, 1942 [includes a recommendation for an appropriation of \$975,000 to provide for the adjustment of Foreign Service pay]. (H. Rept. 15, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) p. 14. 10¢.

Independent Offices Appropriation Bill for 1942: Hearings Before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, Seventy-seventh Congress, First Session . . . Part 1 [includes hearings on Foreign Service pay adjustment (pp. 130-138)], ii, 901 pp. \$1.25. Part 2 [includes hearings on the Export-Import Bank of Washington (pp. 60-71), and the State Department Annex Building (pp. 231-232)], ii, 585 pp. 60¢.

Lend-Lease Bill: Hearings Before the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, Seventy-seventh Congress, First Session, on H. R. 1776, a Bill Further To Promote the Defense of the United States, and for Other Purposes. January 1941. [Includes statements by the Secretary of State, pp. 2-7,* 7-51 *passim*.] iv, 692 pp. 65¢.

Supplemental Estimates of Appropriations for the Department of State, 1941: Communication From the President of the United States Transmitting Four Supplemental Estimates of Appropriations for the Department of State, for the Fiscal Year 1941, Amounting to \$1,092,000 [includes an additional amount of \$94,000 for salaries of Foreign Service clerks, 1941; an additional amount of \$18,000 for miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service, 1941; an additional amount of \$330,000 for transportation, Foreign Service, 1941; and an additional amount of \$650,000 for contingent expenses, Foreign Service, 1941]. (H. Doc. No. 65, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 3 pp.

* For text of this statement, see the *Bulletin* of January 18, 1941 (vol. IV, no. 82), pp. 85-91.

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